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# Economic and Social Council

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**Commission on Narcotic Drugs**
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Agenda item 4
**Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: examination of the single biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session**

## First biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together

### Report of the Executive Director

**Addendum**

## Colombia: comments on the first biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

**Paragraph 89**

1. All States should have a national demand reduction strategy incorporated into a national drug strategy that is balanced between demand and supply issues, in order to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008.

**Paragraph 101**

2. It is important that reference be made not only to young people but also to prisoners, sex workers, street children, the homeless, ethnic minorities and juvenile offenders who are among those groups considered to be at increased risk of developing drug problems.

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**Paragraph 109**

3. All States should consider consulting the beneficiaries of demand reduction work, and taking their views into account, when reorienting demand reduction programmes to target vulnerable population groups.

**Paragraph 147**

4. The national drug control plan of Colombia for 1998-2002 provides for a comprehensive and integrated strategy to reduce illicit drug crops. Under that strategy, alternative development involves a far-reaching policy designed to reintegrate marginalized population groups into the legal economy, thus preventing the expansion of illicit cultivation and, at the same time, eliminating the intensive cultivation of crops through a controlled and scientifically based process of eradication. The Office of the National Alternative Development Plan (PLANTE) is currently implementing projects in the areas of the most intensive cultivation of drug crops. With regard to coca, PLANTE is carrying out its programme in the departments of Caqueta, Guaviare, Meta and Putumayo and, in the case of opium poppy, in Cauca, Cesar, Huila, Nariño and Tolima.

**Paragraph 175**

5. Colombia has simplified and strengthened its extradition procedures in accordance with the provisions of article 81 of Decree 266 of February 2000, whereby a shorter time limit was introduced for the Government of Colombia to decide on extradition requests. The Code of Criminal Procedure established a period of 15 days for the Government to decide on such requests, whereas article 81 reduced that period to 10 days. On the other hand, active extraditions, or extraditions requested of other States by Colombia, are not at the desired level of reciprocity.

**Paragraph 179**

6. In Colombia, the Office of the Attorney-General and the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs serve as the central authorities responsible for promoting cooperation in matters of mutual legal assistance. The Office of the Attorney-General, for example, has forged closer links with the judicial attachés of a number of States, including Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Spain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

**Paragraph 188**

7. New legislation has been passed in Colombia to reform the programme for the protection of witnesses, victims and other persons involved in criminal proceedings. Measures have also been taken to strengthen the protection of officials and official premises in general.

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**Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: examination of the single biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session**

## First biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together

### Report of the Executive Director

**Addendum**

## Peru: comments on the first biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

**Paragraph 25**

1. The fourth sentence should be amended to read as follows:

"Of the 106,500 hectares under coca cultivation in Peru in 1995, only 51,000 remained in 1998, 38,700 in 1999 and 34,200 at the end of 2000, representing a drop of 68 per cent during that period."

**Paragraph 26**

2. The first, second and third sentences should be amended to read as follows:

"The shift in coca leaf production can be attributed to a number of factors. In Peru, during the second half of the 1990s, the firm resolve to reduce the area under illicit coca cultivation and the successful implementation of the programme of air interception of clandestine flights transporting coca to

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Colombia resulted in the drastic reduction of the area under coca cultivation. That reduction was most pronounced following the destruction by a fungus in the early 1990s of significant amounts of the coca harvest in Peru."

3. The last sentence should be amended to read as follows:

"A factor of crucial importance was undoubtedly the firm commitment of Governments, in particular those of Bolivia and Peru, to ensure the progressive elimination of illicit cultivation and, at the same time, promote alternative development."

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**Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: examination of the single biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session**

## First biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together

### Report of the Executive Director

**Addendum**

## Mexico: comments on the first biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

**Paragraph 67**

1. Paragraph 67 refers to the illicit drug market in North America. The wording of the Spanish version suggests that drug trafficking is carried out mainly via land and maritime routes involving Mexican territory. While it is true that Mexican territory is considered to be a major corridor for the trafficking in drugs originating in South America to the United States market, Mexico believes that this paragraph is not accurate, since it does not take into account the existence of other routes in the Caribbean for the entry of drugs into the United States, mainly through Miami and Puerto Rico.

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**Paragraph 70**

2. Paragraph 70 states: "Heroin is available in many cities in the United States, Canada and Mexico." In recent years, there has been a slight increase in the availability of this kind of drug, principally in a number of border towns or tourist destinations. However, it can be said that most of the drug is in transit to the United States market. In any case, availability is not reflected in the consumer indexes registered in Mexico. In that regard, it should be pointed out that, according to official data, the consumer figures for heroin in Mexico are minimal.

**Paragraph 72**

3. Paragraph 72, which deals with methamphetamine trafficking, states: "Clandestine laboratories operating in California and Mexico are the primary sources of supply for the United States." In that regard, it should be pointed out that, while Mexico is a source of supply of methamphetamine for the United States, the proportion of illicit production of the drug is less than that of the production detected in the state of California.

**Paragraph 151**

4. Paragraph 151 states: "In most cases, the destruction of illicit crops is done manually. Some States, such as Mexico and South Africa, reported that the destruction of illicit crops is done by aerial spraying of herbicides." The wording of this sentence could suggest that in Mexico illicit crops are destroyed solely by aerial spraying, which is not correct. It was indicated in the questionnaire (question 40) that crops were destroyed both by aerial spraying and by hand, stressing that 80 per cent was done by hand and 20 per cent by the aerial spraying method.

**Paragraph 154**

5. Paragraph 154 refers to the adoption of programmes to eradicate illicit drug crops or measures aimed at forced eradication in areas of agricultural production of low profitability. In that regard, Mexico is referred to as a country in which "programmes to eradicate illicit drug crops and rural development programmes were jointly implemented both in regions with a high incidence of illegal cultivation of narcotic crops and in those at risk of becoming zones of illicit production".

6. It should be pointed out that programmes both for integrated rural development and for the destruction of illicit crops are implemented on an ongoing basis. On the other hand, it should be mentioned that, in the questionnaire (question 41), it was indicated that integrated rural development programmes and operational programmes for crop destruction were carried out both in regions with a high incidence of production of narcotics and in those at risk of becoming zones of illicit production.

**Paragraph 167**

7. Paragraph 167 states that, in Mexico, "the indicators include the displacement of illicit crops to different sites, modification in the production cycles and dispersion and modification in the size of the plots".

8. It should be stressed that, in the questionnaire (questions 50 and 51), these elements were not mentioned as indicators for evaluating the qualitative and quantitative impact of programmes of alternative development and eradication of crops. They were mentioned as the result of an analysis carried out by agencies at the national, state and regional levels to determine the behaviour of the phenomenon in zones where both marijuana and poppy production was concentrated and in zones in which conditions were conducive to their becoming zones for the intensive production of narcotics.

**Paragraph 273**

9. In paragraph 273, which deals with requests for mutual legal assistance concerning cases of money-laundering, the data provided by the Government of Mexico in the questionnaire for the submission of reports on plans of action and measures approved by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (24 January 2000) are somewhat imprecise. It should be pointed out that, in 1999, Mexico received 35 requests. The number (147) referred to in the paragraph corresponds to the total number of requests received between 1995 and 15 May 2000.